

BRITISH APATHETIC TO GERMAN PERIL

Only Small Percentage Seems to Realize Gravity of Situation.

LONDON JOKES AT WAR

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The absolute indifference of the British people toward the great war which is tearing Europe apart is unquestionably one of the most amazing features of the conflict. With almost every nation of Europe vitally affected and with two-thirds of the great nations directly involved, Great Britain, although the chief object of the German hatred, remains astonishingly unmoved so far at least as her life at home is concerned.

Despite the tremendous effort made by the British Government during the first year of the war and the wonderful work of preparation which is still going on it can safely be said that only a very small percentage of the people of Great Britain have yet awakened to the extreme seriousness of the situation or have realized that there ever was or even will be any actual danger to the British Empire in the event of a German victory in the war.

The best families of the British aristocracy, the flower of the country, have sent their sons to the front; hundreds of thousands have been killed, but the relatives of those who have fallen appear to be the only ones to have suffered or to have realized their loss. When history comes to be written it will be truly said that the middle classes of the British people failed to come to the aid of their country in the first year of the great war.

Throughout the land the War Office is covering walls and monuments with posters cleverly worded, calling for men to go to the front, a flood of recruiting literature is being sent out everywhere, but the response is meagre. Scores of young able-bodied men gather around the recruiting officers in public squares and listen to the arguments advanced with a broad smile on their faces, but the stirring descriptions of the heroic deaths of those who have fallen fail to move this class of men who seem to think it is only right that others should do the fighting for them.

French Contrast Striking. This condition of affairs is particularly striking after a visit to France, where none but men of old age or disabled youths are to be seen performing any unwarlike work. Not so in London, where clerks, office employees of every variety, bus drivers and conductors, salesmen, waiters in restaurants and cafes, and servants of all kinds are almost all big, strong young men who never could be made to understand that it is their duty to their share in defending their country. In the streets of London every taxicab carries one of the War Office appeals: "We need men," but every one of these cabs is driven by an able-bodied man of fighting age, who will never understand that he is one of those for whom the appeal was meant.

As an instance of the British attitude it will suffice to mention one of the late visits of the Germans, when the Zeppelins came to the very suburbs of London within half a dozen miles of the heart of the city. The next day thousands of sightseers went to the places visited by the raiders and inquired as to the havoc wrought by the bombs. In the following three days more than 100,000 people visited these places, but they went there as to a place of interest, not as to a place of danger. They seemed to be among the crowd of merry onlookers no thought of the terrific danger or of the possibility of the next bomb striking their own home.

The German peril as a whole is treated as a huge joke. The German hatred of everything British is laughed at and the world famous expression coined in Germany, "Gotte England," has become a catch word used every day both in the street and on the stage.

The writer recalls having attended in Paris a few weeks ago a performance at the Palais Bergere, which before the war was the very home of everything merry and gay. At the first reference to the war and the first mention of the Germans a chill amounting to almost a shudder ran through the audience, but the British army and navy officers of high rank are there in great numbers, together with men wearing uniforms of Belgium, France and Italy, and the military costumes present a striking contrast with the beautiful gowns of the women. In the ballroom couples young and old dance one step and fox trot to the strains of an American negro band. From time to time the Provost Marshal, Lord Athlone, drops in, inspects the crowd with a careful eye and retires with a smile.

Savoy Centre of Gayety.

One of the most interesting sights in London is to be found at the Savoy Hotel. Here through the daytime officers of high and low rank of not only the British army but also of the armed forces of almost all the other Allies meet both for personal acquaintance and here again every prominent American is stopping and among the latter must be included all those who are here in the interests of commerce in the United States dealing with war material.

At night the restaurant, ballroom and foyer present a striking appearance. British army and navy officers of high rank are there in great numbers, together with men wearing uniforms of Belgium, France and Italy, and the military costumes present a striking contrast with the beautiful gowns of the women. In the ballroom couples young and old dance one step and fox trot to the strains of an American negro band. From time to time the Provost Marshal, Lord Athlone, drops in, inspects the crowd with a careful eye and retires with a smile.

Foremost among the men of prominence is Signor Marconi, the wireless wizard, who watches the crowd with amused eyes. He wears the Italian uniform and is generally surrounded by one or two other Italian officers who are evidently here on some official mission.

French Pretender an Invalid.

While the crowd of military men, beautiful women and American dealers in cannon and shells make merry, on one of the upper floors of the hotel lies, helpless on an invalid's bed, the man who for years has hoped to rule France as a king, Philippe, Duke of Orleans, head of the House of Bourbon and pretender to the throne of France, who is supposed to follow from his bed the developments in this war which is to remake Europe.

London itself is full of military men. It has been said that the British army suffers greatly from the lack of officers, but it would appear that if those who remain in the British capital were ordered to the front there would be enough to furnish commanders of every rank to a score of army corps. Of

CHURCH CONSIDERS MARNE A MIRACLE

French Victory Subject of Dispute Between Clericals and Opponents.

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The anniversary of the opening of the battle of the Marne passed more quietly than had been expected, doubtless because the Government, from motives which are not clear, prohibited official demonstrations. The clerical newspapers make it out that the Government's refusal to sanction any such celebration was also doubtless a factor, as well as the possibility of a hostile air raid interrupting the ceremonies.

The Government's attitude more probably is due to a conviction that it would be ill timed to celebrate the single important victory of the war so long as the enemy is still on French soil. Consideration of what the "front" would think about such a celebration was also doubtless a factor, as well as the possibility of a hostile air raid interrupting the ceremonies.

It had been proposed that Maurice Barres should speak to the League of Patriots at Villers, instead there was simply a religious ceremony at the Meaux Cathedral, followed by an informal pilgrimage of the faithful to such collections of graves as lie near the town.

The chief interest attached to the ceremony was the further outlining of the French position. The clerical newspapers, while they were the subject of dispute and no small amount of Socialist ridicule ever since the battle was fought, in general the Roman Catholic world has held to its interpretation consistently throughout the campaign, the Catholic Journal *La Croix*, for example, constantly accounting for small as well as great successes in pious terms.

So Mgr. Gibier accounted again for the victory of the Marne. Despite all technical military explanations of the battle, he said, there remained a strong element of mystery, which was God's part. The German armies had the French armies beaten, and to these who saw the situation from Meaux Cathedral at the opening of September a year ago it appeared clearly that by all the laws of man and of the physical universe the French would be defeated. The element which interfered to turn aside the natural operation of physical forces was divine. Worldwide civilization, said Mgr. Gibier, was with France against Teutonic barbarism, but this barbarism had in its favor a frank superiority in numbers, in material, in past success, in trickiness and spying, and in general organization and method. Suddenly God interfered. Mgr. Gibier did not hold that He interfered directly by changing the laws of nature, suspending the laws of physics, or by changing the deities of the opposing troops or the talents of the generals, but rather indirectly, in a fashion that man's intelligence can never grasp.

He showed me a Russian illustrated journal in which appeared the portrait of a score of Russian women fighting for the Czar. "Once we made a lot of prisoners," she remarked, "and we were on the Russian border, about twenty miles south-east of Czernowitz, and there was a woman among them, though our men did not know it at first. I took care of her and saw to it that no harm should befall her on the transport to our lines near Horodenka."

But Evalein, Haleschko is not the only remarkable case of this kind. Glina Stepanov, a fellow student of hers from Lemberg, though five years her junior, likewise distinguished herself as a scout, won promotion and was decorated, but had the ill fortune to be taken prisoner at Holeshov. Nothing as to her fate is known.

Then there is Irene Kus, who wears her hair short and strides like a man. During the struggles for the possession of the Bukovina, she ran in the hottest fire up a corner where a Maxim gun was dealing death and destruction, carrying hand grenades and a new one of them so skillfully as to destroy men and gun. The captain in command kissed her.

Then there is Anna Dmyterka, another Lemberger student, Olga Pivnytska, who joined the Russian ranks from the teachers' seminary, and Paulina Mychajlyschin, a young widow, who avenged the death of her husband, a Russian, by killing an Austrian spy in a small town of eastern Galicia.

The Russian prisoners of war at 40,000, and Hungary is now at work getting in the crops. These are nearly all peasants, village bred and used to field labor—sturdy, big fellows, their labor is what they love, and they like it, because of the relative freedom, the more varied and plentiful food and because of the nature of the work, to which they have been habituated all their lives.

BALTIMORE TEACHER DECORATED BY FRANCE

Abbe Baisnee Lost Arm While Caring for Wounded at Front.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Abbe Baisnee, professor at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, has been decorated with the military medal and the war cross for heroism in action while serving as a nurse with the French forces. He sailed for New York on the last trip of the Espagne. The abbe, who was a priest at St. Suplice's before he went to teach at Baltimore, came over immediately on the declaration of war. He was wounded in October on the part of the Belgian front then held by the French while he was carrying wounded out of the front line trench under heavy artillery fire. He lost his left arm and received some minor wounds.

Honors for French Women.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The women of France have rendered such splendid service both in caring for and harvesting the bumper crop of the present war year that many of them are about to be decorated, just as if they were soldiers. *Le Figaro* says that crosses of the Agricultural Order, also diplomas, are about to be issued, and that after the war the names of the wives and sisters of soldiers, women who have contributed in this manner to the national defense, will be published in a special roll of honor.

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Austrians Withdraw to the Hills Behind Goritz, Abandoning Formidable Carso Intrenchment



Austrian battery of big guns captured by Italians after all defenders had been killed.

Are Now Several Miles in the Rear of Stronghold of the Isonzo.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MANY

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Since the beginning of the battle of the Isonzo news from the front is very scarce. The few Italian correspondents who managed to stay flying visits to the general headquarters, over twenty miles from the fighting line, and collect second hand information from indirect sources have been ordered not to talk and their letters home are censored. Other precautions have been adopted to prevent descriptions of the fighting from leaking out.

Following the first advance of the Italians along the Isonzo line from Piava to Montebelluna, with Goritz as the immediate objective the Austrians were forced to abandon their formidable intrenchments in the Carso region and never granted by the Austrians. Had the Austrians any hope left of retaking the trenches they would have merely retired to their second line defenses and never granted by the Austrians. Had the Austrians any hope left of retaking the trenches they would have merely retired to their second line defenses and never granted by the Austrians.

Instead, after an artillery duel which lasted two days, the Italians, with the successful advance of the Italians, the Austrians withdrew their guns several miles behind Goritz, so that now they are defending their line not by their intrenchments in front of it.

Locate New Positions.

The Italians are enabled to locate the present positions of the Austrians from the rockets which are sent up at night from the enemy's new lines. These rockets, which at first illuminated the western slopes of the hills where the Italians are intrenched, are now falling in a southwestern direction and no longer illuminating the hills. Moreover, the enemy's artillery fire, which was directed at the hills, has fallen short and is heard as a sharp explosion high in the air.

The Italians order the immediate evacuation of all the inhabitants from every village and hamlet they occupy and advance toward the Austrians. They direct their fire against every place occupied by the Austrians, so that the inhabitants are exposed to great danger. The Austrians are gradually retreating, and the Italians are advancing. The Austrians are exposed to great danger. The Austrians are gradually retreating, and the Italians are advancing.

There were many touching incidents during the informal visit to neighboring groups of graves which followed the evacuation of the village. The Austrians are exposed to great danger. The Austrians are gradually retreating, and the Italians are advancing.

'NO PRISONERS,' ORDER IN FIGHT ON U BOATS

British Are Said to Have Sunk Forty Submarines in War of Vengeance.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—"Take no submarine prisoners if it is possible to avoid doing so" are the orders that have been issued by the British navy since the Lusitania was sunk, according to private advice from the British capital.

ERECT TRIBUTE TO CRADOCK.

Tablet in Church at Harforth, Where Admiral Was Born.



King Victor Emmanuel (third from the left) watching bombardment of Malborghetto. On his right is Col. Ricci, commanding the artillery.

dragging to their trench fifteen Austrians, some badly bruised and one nearly choked. A soldier from the Marenna, who seems always ready to go on, was ordered by a sergeant to get a bucket of water from the Isonzo, which flows a hundred yards from the camp. The man took a bucket, walked down the river and filled it. On his way back he lost his way. He saw a sentry a few yards away looking at him. "Hi!" shouted the sentry, and the soldier, who was carrying the bucket, was ordered to drop it. The soldier dropped the bucket and ran. The sentry followed him and a general fight broke out. Neither the Italians nor the Austrians in the trenches could fire, for fear of killing their own men, so they watched the fight, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, and ended with the Italians dragging to their trench fifteen Austrians, some badly bruised and one nearly choked.

The British navy is said to have sunk forty submarines in the war of vengeance. The British navy is said to have sunk forty submarines in the war of vengeance. The British navy is said to have sunk forty submarines in the war of vengeance.

RESINS ON WINGS HIDE AEROPLANES

Synthetic Compound Used by Germans Makes Fliers Almost Invisible.

MACHINES TRANSPARENT

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The new Aviatik aeroplane with "invisible" wings, which is being used by the Germans, has been mentioned in recent reports from the western front. Details of the construction of the new machine are given by Frederick A. Talbot, author of "Aeroplanes and Dirigibles of War," in the *Daily Mail*.

Germans inventors had been experimenting with the purpose of producing some transparent substitute for canvas for use in aeroplane wings for some time. Cotton and linen were declared impracticable and this fact perhaps had some effect on the course of the experiments, which therefore omitted the use of this material. But in addition to this, German inventors had maintained that a transparent material was far from being the most suitable material for the purpose, so the commercial chemists were appealed to for the production of a more suitable material.

Celluloid was used in the early experiments, and served for the purpose of testing, but because of its inflammability it was not used for actual use. The chemists then set out to find a material with the good points of celluloid but without its disadvantages. The sought for material was found in the synthetic resins to which German manufacturers have long devoted much attention. These resins are used as substitutes for horn, ivory, amber and other materials in the production of cheap knife handles, beads, pipe stems, buttons, etc. They can be produced in sheets, bars or blocks and are not inflammable, are not affected by water, acids, alcohol or other liquids, and do not soften materially when exposed to heat.

Two methods have been followed in building aeroplane wings of sheets of synthetic resin. In the first method a layer of wire is stretched between two or more sheets of the resin. The wire is made from tough alloys of light weight and rods of the same material are used for further reinforcement. Sheet resin, with cloth and rods are cemented together into a single sheet of great strength. These invisible wings have two great advantages. Machines fitted with them are almost indistinguishable when at a considerable height, the only target of the enemy being the engine, the aviators and the engine. The danger of so small targets being seen is almost negligible. Furthermore, the aviator himself can get out of the wings thus giving him a complete range of vision and making it much more difficult for a hostile aeroplane to approach unobserved. Finally, these wings are much lighter than canvas, less affected by gunfire than canvas, and bullets and shrapnel making small holes or grazing it with slight damage rather than making any extensive rents in it.

O'LEARY IS A JOKER, TOO.

Victoria Cross Winner Directs Admirer to Recruiting Office.

TURKISH GUNS FIRED ON GERMAN CRUISER

Breslau's Captain Angered Ottoman Commander by His Interference.

ILL LUCK DOGS GOEYEN

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 2.—An Italian ship back from Constantinople, where he spent a year in the service, it is believed of the naval intelligence department, told an interesting story of the career of the Goeben, one of the two German cruisers which escaped the Allied naval attack and reached Constantinople at the beginning of the war.

The Goeben is now in dock at Samsun, a small village on the Bosphorus, and kept aloft by two large merchant ships moored on each side. She is sheltered from the swift currents that prevail in this narrow part of the strait and protected from submarine attacks by sea cables, wire nets and submarine contact mines.

When the Goeben reached Constantinople her engines had deteriorated owing to prolonged idleness under forced draught. They were repaired, and she went in the Black Sea to destroy the Russian fleet. She was hit three times at 8,000 yards, and returned to the strait, where she was repaired and sent to the Bosphorus for repairs. Successive attempts to destroy the Russian fleet ended in further damages, until one day the Goeben, at 12,000 yards, was hit by a Russian destroyer, which was a mine at the entrance of the Bosphorus. The explosion that followed took a hole in her side that was not for the arrival of a true sea-going ship.

Her heavy guns were disabled and sent to the Bosphorus and her small ones were likewise disabled and sent to the Bosphorus. A second attempt to destroy the Russian fleet failed, and she was sent to the Bosphorus for repairs. A second attempt to destroy the Russian fleet failed, and she was sent to the Bosphorus for repairs.

The Russian warships, besides bombarding the mouth of the Bosphorus, shelled the Goeben, and she was hit several times. She was repaired and sent to the Bosphorus for repairs. A second attempt to destroy the Russian fleet failed, and she was sent to the Bosphorus for repairs.

A Premature 'Victory.'

Then it was announced that she was again going out to destroy the Russian fleet, and a huge applauding crowd gathered to see her. She was hit several times, and she was repaired and sent to the Bosphorus for repairs. A second attempt to destroy the Russian fleet failed, and she was sent to the Bosphorus for repairs.

This great "victory" was never celebrated. What really happened was this: The Goeben, after being hit several times, was repaired and sent to the Bosphorus for repairs. A second attempt to destroy the Russian fleet failed, and she was sent to the Bosphorus for repairs.

The crews of the Goeben and the Breslau are all Germans. The Breslau is a Turkish ship, but she is commanded by a German captain, who is in command of the ship. The crews of the Goeben and the Breslau are all Germans. The Breslau is a Turkish ship, but she is commanded by a German captain, who is in command of the ship.

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The place was a recruiting office.